

BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

N O T I C E

TO-MORROW (Saturday) the ECHO will
be a
DOUBLE NUMBER.

In addition to Editorial Comments, Notes, and
news of the day, it will contain "Vagabond Echoes"
from Fleet in Lever Contributions in New South Wales
and other original matter, special written for the
also, a choice selection of Light Reading.

Advertisers will do well to prepare their favours
they may be forwarded to the office of the ECHO no
than 11 o'clock on Saturday morning.

THE LATE M. M.
Will be published **TOMORROW, SATURDAY**
LIFE LESSONS
from the career of **THOMAS S. MORT:**
A SERMON, by the Rev. J. JEFFERSON, LL.B.,
Past-arch Congregational Church, on Sunday
May 19.

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OUR DEPT. OF COMMERCE

OUR BERLIN LETTER

BERLIN, APRIL 11.

EVERY new phase of the Oriental crisis has brought new surprises, every new day annulling the prediction of the day before, and thus we are continually living between the hope, to which we cling, preserved, and the fear, to witness the annihilation of a great general war. The "little" Herzegovina," as two years ago Prince Alexander of Serbia used to call the revolution on the Balkan peninsula, has developed into a great struggle between the European Powers, and no one can say it is yet visible. The Russian Empire, which Russia and the Porte have indeed been fighting for by the treaty made at San Stefano, has been forced by their place other opponents seem to rise up against Russia, and Turkey will therefore be again involved in the combat. The Russian Government fear to be cheated out of the fruits of success of their victories, the European Powers will not allow them to keep their conquests, and every symptom makes us fear that the tragedy of the last war will have a frigid repetition.

Few people have only as a result of the last war, followed with cool calculation and without the development of the Oriental crisis, the final result can have nothing surprising. It was easy to understand that the real difficulties would arise when the struggle between Russia and Turkey itself was over, and it was the question of settling a new order of affairs in the Orient. This moment has now arrived, and as now the special interests of every Power come to light, and as all the interests are of very different nature, it is very difficult to balance them, and the worst can now be feared.

That the meeting of the Congress, which

ally allied with Austria, perhaps also against Germany. In this case, Italy would go with Germany-Russia, as Italy had to demand Savoy from France and Trieste from Austria, and in the event of a European conflict, would be given, and millions of lives would be sacrificed in order to bring to an end the question which the *little bit of Herzegovina* had started. What centuries had created on national, economical, industrial, and commercial ground would be ruined in a short space of time. Slight hope only exists to see peace preserved now, much as it is wished. Austria, in the first line, will not easily make up her mind to a war which might ruin her financially. The European methods do indeed give themselves the air of being intended to ensure war with Russia, but all this noise is certainly got up more for the purpose of making the Russian diplomates inclined to accept the Austrian demands than really to lead to a war. In Berlin it is well known that the fire of war on the "blue Danube" is only a fire of straw, which will be extinguished as easily and quickly as it burned up; and as Prince Bismarck sees the best protection against the French desire for revenge in the maintenance of good relations between Austria and Russia, he will not willingly give up his power to clear away any misunderstandings between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg. Prince Bismarck is a master of diplomacy; and as Russia must have the desire to have a definitive peace, and to demobilize her troops, as she can no longer bear the sacrifices which the continual armaments demand, it is hoped that the Chancellor will be successful in his endeavours. For the same reasons Russia must also give considera-

new Pope seems to have perfectly understood this necessity. He sees clearly into what dangers the Church has been plunged by the behaviour of the Jesuit party, and he has resolved to keep away from all political questions, and only to work on mere ecclesiastical grounds. His behaviour towards Germany has not pleased the German highbreds, and I know from very good sources that Cardinal Manning, as well as Count Ledochowski, were ready to drive the Pope into some quarrel against Germany and Russia. Leo XIII. seems, indeed, not to have any taste for these international intrigues, but has, on the contrary, only spoken words of peace. With much suspense, therefore, the great official manifestation of the Pope—the so-called "consistorium"—at which he is just now working—is expected in the political circles. There is no doubt that this will give rise to the purpose of re-establishing the relations between State and Church; all sympathy at least forgotten this. In the first line the Ultramontane Press has, in the course of the last few weeks given up its inimical bearing towards the German Government, and has adopted a very moderate language. Orders to this effect have come from Rome. Likewise the Ultramontane party in the Parliament have lost sight of their former desire to quarrel with the cabinetary party against Prince Bismarck. They have been shaming themselves that the struggle is nearing its end, and are blissful as this end will be for the German Empire, the Liberals are afraid that out of the desire of peace some concessions might be made to the Church, which would again endanger the liberty of the State. Warnings arise therefore from several dis-

and had presentiments overcome many a weak man. To my belief those fears are completely unfounded. Bismarck cannot be so easily deceived completely with all his power, as long as he leads the State, so long the proud words will hold good for Germany: "We do not go to Cossack."

Social life in the capital offers but little change now. The weather is still cold; if first verdure has not yet come out, so that we lead still a perfect indoor life. The proper season is over, and only in private circles are there still greater festivities. At the Court only the birthday of the Emperor was celebrated with a concert and theatricals in the Royal Castle. This year again the young monarch finished his eighty-first year, and numerous German Princes had hurried here in order to congratulate the eldest European Sovereign *in propria persona*. The nearest relations had of course arrived in full number, and the whole nation partook of

For the Parts Germany feels little interest. She is no longer thought capable of existing, and therefore not worth keeping up as an Empire.

In my former letters I have repeatedly told you that the administration of the German Empire and of the kingdom of Prussia is becoming more and more difficult, and that the machinery of State has come to several serious stops. The young Empire is in need of some administrative branches, and, for the great army, of considerable revenues; and I showed you how Prince Bismarck expects to find the means to supply, in a new duty and tax system, his badly laid government with a system of indirect taxes. At the same time, he thinks the raising of higher import duties and State railways very good sources of income. For a long time it has been a generally known secret that Prince Bismarck lived in open warfare with several of the late Ministers, and that sooner or later a great rupture would come. In a change of Ministry the Chancellor had to have regard principally to the National Liberal party, which had the majority in the Parliament. His endeavours to win the leaders of this party to his plans were completely frustrated by the doctrine of compromise, which they held. He thought it a duty of honour to abide by those principles. It will certainly be said by many that, in doing so, the National Liberalism has not shown great statesman-like cleverness as their principles were not well chosen for the present circumstances. After the Liberals had rejected the offer of the Chancellor, he was obliged to address himself to the Conservatives, and they were of course

festivity.

The Emperor and Empress, as well as the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess, lead such a very simple private life that the households might be patterns for many private gentlemen's establishments; it can therefore not be astonishing that the sympathy of the people for the Emperor and every event in our Imperial and Royal families. The whole city was adorned with flowers and flags during the day, and at night the principal streets were brilliantly lit up, and a numerous crowd pressed through the streets, and surrounded the Palace of the Emperor till late at night. For the last seven or eight days the Emperor was slightly indisposed, and many a sorrowful look turned towards his wound, where he was not so well as usual. In such advanced years he least could have had a deadly result, and the capital trembled. The Emperor's constitution I thank God, a very good one, and he overcame the slight attack quite well. Since yesterday his Majesty again takes his drive out, and receives the usual reports. The plans for the Emperor's travels during the spring and summer are already settled. The Emperor will pass a part of the spring at Wiesbaden, after which he goes to Kiel to assist the inauguration of the seaport. Last the Emperor visits, as he has done every year for some time Ems, Baden Baden, Gastein, and towards the autumn he will as usual assist in the military exercises at Alsace-Lorraine. The programme for the summer is not yet so far disposing always that political complications should demand change.

only to ready to profit by the opportunity for the purpose of winning back the Government. Prince Cambronne has chosen many difficulties to overcome in the choice of a Minister of Finance. It was not easy to find a successor, who was willing to accept the disagreeable office of providing a balance between incomes and expenses. The Chancellor knocked at several doors, but received several negative answers. At last the former Lord Mayor of London, Dr. Hombrecht, decided himself willing to accept the *portefeuille* of the Finance. Until now Dr. Hombrecht had not given great proofs of his abilities in a financial direction, and therefore, his daring created all the more astonishment. But the new Minister has the best will to enter into the plans of Prince Cambronne, and will do his utmost for the protection of this almighty parent. The Liberal majority will of course nearly lose the poor Dr. Hombrecht's life out. They find themselves now for a long time frustrated in their ambitious plans, and will, as much as possible, try to revenge themselves. The other newly named Ministers, the Vice-Chancellor, Count Stalherg, the Minister of the Interior, Count Stalherg, Waripreville, the

low Home Minister, Count Eulenbarg, and the new Minister of Commerce, Maybach, will find enough opponents, as they all incline more or less to Conservative principles. But it seems that the new Ministers are perfectly resolved for this struggle, and are fully resolved to accept it. If they do not succeed in obtaining a majority in the Parliament, then they will dissolve it, and ask the opinion of the country. Under present circumstances it is not likely that the Liberal party will have the same success as formerly in the elections. A great portion of the population feel that the Liberals have partly justified their time, and the very unfavorable circumstances in commerce and industry give rise to a general wish to see the commercial policy changed in a highly Conservative sense.

The Government find a very powerful support in their moving over into more Conservative roads in the very conciliatory bearing of the Vatican at Rome. There is no doubt that the Pope Leo XIII. earnestly wishes to come to an understanding with the German Empire. The letter which the Pope addressed to Emperor William, and in which he announces his accession to the Papal dignity, was the first step towards reconciliation. Emperor William has replied in a kindly manner, and laid particular stress on the assurance that an armistice between them could only be brought on if the Church save in. The

of two reigning houses.

The season at our theatres is unusually brilliant for this time of the year. Signora Eda Gerster-Gardini has prolonged her visit. The dame Wachtel is still here, and sings the principal parts by her side, and the Royal Theatre is crowded by the best company. Besides that there is an Italian opera in one of the minor theatres, which has some excellent singing, and thereby the theatrical season is more brilliant than usual.

April 11.

This moment the answer of Prince Gortschakoff to the circular note of Lord Salisbury has arrived, wherein the Russian Prince Minister asks England to make definitive propositions. Though the tenor of the Russian answer seems very friendly, there is as yet nothing changed in the situation. Russia has not yet consented formally to present the whole treaty of San Stefano, and thus the hopes of the meeting of the Congress are again becoming weaker. The political circles see no danger in the answer of Prince Gortschakoff, which menaces peace, and Prince Bismarck continually trying to make up for the continuing misunderstandings, and to clear up the differences of the two states. His endeavors are everywhere with gratified success, indeed, but the excitement is too strong to allow reason to have the best. May my next letter not bring you worse news from Europe.

the means to bring on an understanding. Powers had willingly agreed to the proposition of the Count Andrássy, and Prince Bismarck had declared himself ready to take the Presidency in the Congress. But the Reconciliation seemed to fear lest England should get easily ruled over by the more powerful France, and the guarantee of the treaty that the treaty of San Stefano was offered up for free discussion to the Congress in all its points. The Russian Government looked through the intentions of England and refused. This was the first step towards the destruction of the Conference. Once Prince Bismarck tried to save it by proposing that in a preparatory Conference the program should be settled in order to come to certain unanimity, and then to discuss the German Chancellor was refused by the British Government with a certain scorn. This Russia thought it urgent to isolate England and to win the friendship of Austria. The very able General Ignatiev went to Vienna in order to reconcile Count Andrássy to the treaty of San Stefano, which he treated as being too simple and harsh. But he failed to meet with success, and in Vienna thus formerly, and the Russian mediator found no favourable ground for his propositions, which were to give to Austria a great deal of the Balkans. The resistance of Austria against the tempting offers of Russia was mentioned when a despatch arrived from London, saying that the Government of England had refused to sign the peace party had given in his resignation, and had been succeeded by Lord Salisbury, who showed that the warlike policy of England

had come uppermost, and Austria could not firmly rely on the fact that she would ally in her resistance against the Russian pretensions. Lord Salisbury began his speech by directly pointing out to the House that every decision of the Treaty of San Stefano was contradictory to the English and European interests, and therefore unacceptable. He therefore firmly and openly disavowed the regulation of the *Oriental question* by Russia and the Porte alone. This policy was fully supported by the Secretary of State, who felt it his duty to make it clear to everyone everywhere. For the first time, the beginning of the Oriental difficulties in English diplomates used an energetic language which was not to be misunderstood, an easy to understand that the majority of English nation rejoiced at these words. Their policy was secured, even to the point that the Opposition, which had up to their anti-walkie bearing, Lord Salisbury declared simply that by the Treaty of Stefano the English commerce in the East was damaged, the supremacy which so far had been in the hands of England, would pass to Russia, and the way into India was no longer open.

his side and the Austrian, and the Russian. The English Effect. Note that the course of the Niagara effect. If Russia had been of the friendship of the Austrian Czar she would have paid little or no attention to the warlike measures of England; Austria also seemed ready to defend, with power of arms, those interests which thought damaged by the treaty, Russia, however, was not so ready to be called upon, and Prince Bismarck is to show whether he will be able to conduct business as a clever "broker," to the fraction of all interested parties.

This office is certainly not an easy one for the Foreign Office here hope exists, that it will be possible to avoid the war, and that the peace will be maintained, and prepared in order to be ready for all emergencies. Every State in Europe feels the necessity of peace, but every one knows difficult it is to balance all the different opinions and interests of the numerous States in a diplomatic way. As long as the treaty, which has reigned every where for nearly a year, remains in force, it is impossible to create a well-secured situation, and opinion wishes, therefore, that the On

question should now be finally settled, and not to allow every little difference to bring up new difficulties. Many voices rise who would for a short decisive war, and even general peace, if necessary, rather than to see the world in such uncertainty go on, with its commerce and industry everywhere paralysed. It is not yet to be said how in the case of war the different Powers would stand. At the moment England is isolated, but such symptoms show that in the case of a European war, she would have allies. France is at the moment particularly striving very much to win the friendship of England. For the sake of this diplomatic alliance all the Powers are bound on an alliance with her, which would have been turned against Germany. Prince Bismarck has prevented this game of intrigues, and in spite of Russia's advance in the Orient, he frustrates the wishes of the French Government. France found herself rejected by Russia, and turned thus naturally towards England. Her weakness from against Russia.

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 26(10) 1978-1994
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THE FOLLOWING IS AN ABSTRACT OF THE BILL PASSED.

Sheep Act of 1866," and the Act passed in 1891 as an amendment of that Act, and to regulate the drive

[illegible][illegible]

and every owner introducing sheep into the following colonies shall in like manner be liable to a fine of £100 for every stray introduced into which such sheep shall first pass as a border.

At any time within four months of the arrival of any sheep at a destination to which such sheep have been introduced under a permit previously granted by the Board, the owner of such sheep shall be liable to a fine of £100 for every sheep so introduced to any other, their owner shall be responsible for the district in which such sheep are introduced, and shall be liable to a fine of £100 for every sheep so introduced to any other, for which the owner shall pay to the Board a travelling charge at the rate of two pence per head for every mile of the distance of such introduction.

At any travelling show or brought show, if any sheep started to travel, or to any range, or to any other destination, the owner of such sheep shall pay to the Board a travelling charge at the rate of two pence per head for every mile of the distance of such introduction, for the whole distance such sheep shall have travelled, from the time they started to travel, to the time they were brought to the show, and the Board is empowered to demand that this shall be done, and that this shall not apply to the owner of any sheep introduced to a show from a bona-fide and not returning to a range or to any other destination, and that the travelling charges, or otherwise, under these regulations shall be paid by the owner of such sheep, shall be paid by him into the "show fund," and shall be used for the purposes of the principal Act.

The second division deals with horses, cattle, and sheep, and is as follows:

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THE Clarence winter has now regularly set in, and even July is luxuriating in the most delightful season of the northern year. The farmers are congratulating themselves

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

"I frequently go to the public houses, and I can assure you that I shall enable him learn his letters as well as the names of the books. Then the name will be called out. The room is spacious enough to allow master and man, and mistress and maid, the opportunities to make their bargains privately. This being done those who are entered in the books and certified by both parties. The officials do not interfere with the engagements, although they would not allow any gross unfairness to take place. They rule that wages are a point between two below the average, but the new chums, at first, are not so valuable.

Now something of this has been attempted here, but I think not enough. I believe that for the first few days after landing, advice and help and aid should be given to the new chum, the same as in Queensland. It is true that according to the regulations, "Married people, with their children, and unmarried men, must be allowed to remain on board until such time as they have secured employment." But this is all very well. For the first few days after the regulations say: "Unmarried women shall receive into an immigrants' home, and shall be allowed to remain there for eight clear days under the control of the Agent for Immigration;" and this has been extended to mean the young female children, who thus get relieved from their crowded quarters. But I would have this extended to all. In the last ship, which arrived on the 17th inst., the contract was made in the charter was £18 per head for £60 per head by the passengers, and the balance £134 6s. 6d. is what that shipload has cost us. Now after all this expense I think we might just as well go to a little more, and make the best of our newly-fledged colonists. At present all that a married or single man is entitled to is contained in the following clause:— "Immigrants desiring to proceed within three clear days of arrival may apply to the Surveyor-General for an allowance free passage by railway and steamboat." When he arrives at his destination, wherever that may be, he presents an order at the police station which entitles him to forty-eight hours' board and lodging. If at the expiration of that time he has not found employment, and is without money, why he and his family may starve.

Now in my opinion, the "new chum" at Brisbane be sheltered, if he wished, for a time, as at Adelaide; he should be allowed to stay in the barracks, and after obtaining the same should not for some months forfeit his right to be passed up the country; and a labour bureau should be established, as at New York. This might be worked in connection with correspondents in country centres, and its establishment would be of incalculable value to the immigrant. As it is now he makes inquiries, and he sends them occasionally to Newcastle, or Goulburn, or Bathurst, obtains a pass, and is heard of no more. Or he stays about Sydney for a week, not, perhaps, diligently seeking employment, but surveying life in a strange city—highly reprehensible but very natural—his money is nearly spent, he can obtain no work, and, according to the regulations, has not now the chance of proceeding to the country. He sinks, and forms an unit in that great substratum of the population known as the "idle class." It has cost the Government £11 19s. to add another to the dangerous class. I have relieved many cases—new chums of a few months' standing, beggars in the streets of Sydney. It may be that the social facilities of the Old World they would do no good in the New, but after listening to their stories I think that a little forethought and consideration shown on the part of the Government would have saved many of these. Entitled here to a certain amount of food, clothing, and cash, it is not only our duty to see that our new brother does not faint by the way side, but our interest to prevent him augmenting our outcast and criminal classes. It would be cheaper to ship him back to England. It may be said that I exaggerate the evil, but not only are our imported unfortunates to be met with in Hyde Park, and the Domain, but also in the most respectable parts of the city. A large number of distress amongst the new arrivals, however, do not think that in every case these are exaggerated. It is the policy of the officials here to dispatch all new immigrants out of Sydney. I dare say this is correct, but the principle is carried out in too haphazard fashion, and at times must cause great suffering.

Now, the foregoing I am not attacking the present Commission, but the general system of migration. All that they can do for the benefit of the immigrant under the present system I think is performed. The Immigrant Depot is one of those ugly public buildings ranging along Macquarie-street, remnants of the bad old times, and which would be better if burnt down. The other morning I was there before 12 o'clock to see the ladies waiting for the boats. There were several waiting occasionally come to see the new arrivals and to catch a glimpse of the new arrivals. A few men whom I had seen on the Erato were loafing about. These came and interviewed me, and wanted to know my opinion if they could get work at Newcastle, or Bathurst. Knowing the three days' regulation as to passes, I advised them to go, not in every case without misgivings. At 12 o'clock there was a rush through the depot, and the boats were sent off. The "admission orders," and then into the long room where the domestics were supposed to be waiting for hire. Of the seventy-six single women on board the Erato, thirty came out on passage warrants sent by their friends here, and forty-six paid the £2 premium in England. But out of this forty-six only fifteen were for hire; the rest, with a few exceptions, it is believed, having been hired by their friends. Two National school teachers, and a lady, had the idea that they might blossom into governesses here, but not having any application for their services in that line, they will, I presume, obtain employment under the Board of Education. It was told that the girls were a great improvement on those brought out by the preceding two ships. They certainly not equal in appearance to those I saw in Hobart, but they seemed to be much less afraid will spoil many dinners in the future. There was even more variety amongst the mistresses than the servants. Perhaps it would be hardly fair to criticize them, but "ladies" were in a minority. I lost my heart to one of them, however. In ten minutes every servant was engaged. There was little preliminary bargaining, the hirers went straight to the point, they did not let a chance slip of obtaining "help and advice." One couple, on whom a lady fasten was engaged. The wage was from eight to fifteen shillings a week, and when the bargain was made the two parties thereto went to the clerk at the desk, who filled up the following contract:—

"Female Servant's Agreement.— 187 .
Memorandum of agreement made this day between _____ of the first part, and _____ of the second part. The conditions are that the said party of the first part engages to serve the party of the second part as a _____, and to obey the lawful and reasonable commands during that period: And the consideration hereby agreed to be the sum of _____ pounds _____ shillings per week, to provide her board and lodgings, and to pay the expenses of her conveyance to the place at which she is to be employed. Wages to be paid weekly. This agreement shall be terminable on either party giving to the other fourteen days notice in writing. Both parties, whereof, they have mutually affixed their signatures to this document."

This being done, the mistress obtained an order, and returned to her office in triumph.
Turned out to be a failure.

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[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAM.
[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS AT NOTTINGHAM.
NOTTINGHAM, MAY 22.
The two innings of the Australian team close for 130, and they were beaten in one inning. Their batting was weak. The top scorers on the Australian side was made by Garrett, who scored 41. Midwinter carried his bat through the innings.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

RIOTOUS REFUGEES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.
CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 21.
A large number of riotous refugees to-day entered the palace of Tehegran and cheered the Ex-Sultan Murad V. They refused to disperse when called upon, and were then fired upon by the military.

AMERICA AND RUSSIAN PRIVATEERING.
LONDON, MAY 22.
In the House of Commons to-day, Sir John Holker, Q.C., Attorney-General, replying to a question, said that the Government had not received any information confirming the statements made that the Russians had bought in the United States vessels for purposes of privateering.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION TO ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON, MAY 22.
Sir John Holker stated in the House of Commons to-night, in reply to a question, that nothing authentic had transpired as to the result of Count Schouvaloff's mission to St. Petersburg, but that strong hopes of the maintenance of peace were entertained.
Count Schouvaloff has arrived in London and will interview the Earl of Salisbury to-morrow.

GENERAL TODLEBEN'S DEMANDS.
LONDON, MAY 22.
The *Daily News'* statement that General Todleben had sent the Porte an ultimatum demanding the immediate evacuation of the fortresses of Shumla and Varna and the port of Batoum, and intimating that non-compliance with his demand would render a Russian reconquest of Bayukdere necessary, is not semi-officially denied.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN TROOPS.
LONDON, MAY 22.
The Marquis of Hartington, in a moderate speech in the House of Commons to-night on his motion condemning the Government in the matter of the dispatch of Indian troops to Malta. He confined himself to the question of Constitutional rights; and said that the object of concealing the step from Parliament could only be to assert the prerogative of the Crown.
Sir John Holker, Q.C., argued the question from a legal point of view.
Mr. Gladstone replied to the Attorney-General's legal arguments, and protested against making a precedent of an act which violated constitutional liberties.
Mr. Newdegate supported the resolution.
The debate stands adjourned to the 23rd.

FIGHTING IN CRETE.
LONDON, MAY 22.
There has been severe and indecisive fighting in Crete.

SHIPPING.

[PER THE MERCHANT SHIPPING AND UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.]

ARRIVED.—From Melbourne: San Monc called February 9; Highflyer, called February 11; Sonarsetteah (s.), called March 21. From Sydney: Parramatta, called February 1; From Adelaide: Heesperus, called January 2 via Cape Town, March 35; Bundaleer, called January 31st; Vincent, called February 1; From Port Pirie: Hans Guds, called January 22. From Luncheon: Araznah, called February 15. From Port Chalmers: Otal, called February 16.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

BATHURST.
THURSDAY.
A meeting of the Coumrag Ball Committee was held to-day. Mr. W. C. Greville, treasurer, read a statement of accounts, from which it appeared that there was a balance in hand after paying all expenses of £16 10. This result is considered highly satisfactory. It was decided to hand the balance to the Bathurst Hospital.

GLEN INNES.
THURSDAY.
An important influential public meeting was held last night at the Council Chambers, the Mayor in the chair, to take into consideration the disagreement of the Government contract, on the Great Northern Road, passing through this town. Resolutions respecting the correspondence from the Department of Public Works to this Council were unanimously passed, and it was resolved to forward a petition to the Governor and Executive Council on the subject.

GULGOONG.
THURSDAY.
A fire occurred last evening at the hospital. Assistance was at once given by the Brigade, and a little damage was done.
The Turf Club announces an extra race over hurdles—25 sovereigns.

BRISBANE.
THURSDAY.
The remains of the two Fronts have been found brought into Thyngara, Cooper's Creek, and buried there. They perished from want of water. It appears that after leaving the Diamantina they travelled about north-west, carrying water. After three or four days they came upon a small waterhole where they replenished and then continued their course. On finding any more, they retraced their tracks to the waterhole, which had, however, dried up. They tried to make the Herbert River, and succumbed when within twelve miles of it.

MELBOURNE.
THURSDAY.
Mr. Farrell having resigned his seat for Castlemaine Mr. Pearson has intimated his willingness to stand.
The Northumberland (s.) arrived this morning. She brings over 200 passengers. Three deaths occurred during the voyage.
The Chief Justice, in opening the Frazer Park Library, alluded to the importance of maintaining the independence of the Judiciary. There was, said, no greater bulwark of the liberties of the people than an independent, strong, and well regulated Judiciary.

and en route coloured fires and lime lights exhibited from several prominent buildings. Streets were thronged.

A boy named Johnson, aged 12, while out abating missed the track, and fell into a large deep well, and was drowned, near his own home. His mother's cries for help, went to his assistance, and he heroically endeavored to save her son.

The Masonic ball took place to-night at the T. Hall. The Governor was present.

A lithographed circular has been issued in Engineer-in-chief's office, stating that it would please Mr. Woods and honour the Queen, if the officers of the department would attend the Governor's ball to-morrow. The most strenuous efforts are being made to get a large attendance at the levee.

It is definitely decided to place no restrictions upon the Bahamians in regard to their attendance upon reduced rates over the telegraph cables. It is stipulated that all messages be lodged in England by telegraph, and for bona fide publication.

The weather continues dull and mild.

[REUTERS'S TELEGRAMS.]

MELBOURNE. THURSDAY.

The defence works at the Heads are being vigorously pushed forward. A detachment of artillery have been stationed to construct a battery for four pounder Armstrong guns on Point Nepean.

The Colonial Juvenile Industrial Exhibition closed on the 1st of June.

Last night the Hamilton railway station was gloriously entered and a Milner's safe, containing £150, was bodily carried away.

Circulars have been sent by heads of departments asking a number of officers if they intend going to Governor's levee.

Another deputation of unemployed workmen waited upon the Chief Secretary to-day, and presented a list of articles of clothing belonging to those who are unemployed. Mr. Berry said that he would endeavour to push on public works as quickly as possible.

Sailed.—Ly-co-Moon (&c.) for Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND.

[By Cable.]

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY.

The wreck and cargo of the Anna Gambles were at the Bluff to-day. The former realised \$600, cargo, which was valued in London at over £100, fetched £2150. The Government protest against sale because the vessel had railway plant on board.

SPORTING.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

THE MUDGEE RACE MEETING.
[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

MUDGEE, THURSDAY.

MAIDEN PLATE.

Penrith 1
Lilian 2
Only two horses started.

FLYING HANDICAP.

Songstress 1
Cigarette 2
Songstress won easily. Time, 1 minute 48 seconds.

MUDGEE HANDICAP.

Mecaroni 1
The Doctor 2
Bliss 3
The Dawn then came through; the former winning by two lengths. Time 3 minutes 39 seconds.

BREDDED'S FLAT.

Lilian 1
Freemason 2
Fatima 3
Lilian was ridden a walking pace, and won easily. 1 minute 49 seconds.

LADIES' PURSE.

Penrith 1
Cigarette 2
Mark-a-vay 3
Penrith won easily. Time, 2 minutes 7 seconds.

THE MELBOURNE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY MEETING.

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

For the Hurdle Race, to-morrow, Jack Tar, Ed Gau and Triumph are most inquired for; and Greyhound and Pioneer are most fancied for the Steplechase.

LIFE LESSONS.—We have received from the printers and publishers—Messrs. Foster and Fairfax—a sermon by the Rev. J. Jefferys. It is entitled, "Lessons from the career of Thomas S. Morton." It will no doubt be extensively read. It is published by request.

TAS. REV. J. F. FITZGER.—The friends of Rev. J. F. Fletcher will be glad to know that dangerous symptoms attending the illness at the beginning of the week are gradually disappearing, and that his injured leg is now in a fair way recovery. The rev. gentleman will not be removed to his home until about the middle of next month.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. P. G. Reynolds has forwarded us a copy of the "Victorian Roaming Register for 1878," compiled by Mr. M. S. Glynn, late member of the Melbourne Regatta Committee. It contains a great deal of information as to aquatic affairs in Victoria, both on land and on water; rowing, &c.—A "Catalogue of Seeds and Plants" issued by Messrs. Hilton Browne and Co., has also been forwarded to us, and is very noticeable by reason of seeds generally.—Two sacred songs, composed by Mr. Austin T. Turner, have also come to hand. Both are taken from the Philanthropic Association, and are published by the Philanthropic Society, Melbourne, with so much success, that there is a solo, "The Lord is my Shepherd;" and another duet, "Early in the Morning." The character given to the latter is very noticeably revealed, the selections alluded to above are amongst the best of the piece.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—It was somewhat unfortunate for Miss Helen Ashton that her benefit was fixed for Wednesday, before the public holiday, which she necessarily is off on to-night. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the fact that part of the house was well attended; but had number been twice as large, it would not have to the great regret of the management, been sufficient support of the public demand.

"Romeo and Juliet" for the occasion, and this course afforded her an opportunity of displaying her commanding talents as a public actress. In the balcony scene, and in the pathetic scene, she was on the stage the audience paid her unmistakable compliment of listening with complete attention to every word she uttered. When the closed, the cheers and applause which greeted her showed that there was a thorough appreciation of excellence of her acting and the truthfulness of her character were as well sustained as could have been expected from any actor of such great versatility. He gave the character precisely the reading, and as it always happens when Mercutio is played by a man of genius, he could have been expected from any actor of such great versatility. He gave the character precisely the reading, and as it always happens when Mercutio is played by a man of genius, he could have been expected from any actor of such great versatility. He gave the character precisely the reading, and as it always happens when Mercutio is played by a man of genius, he could have been expected from any actor of such great versatility.

RUSSIAN FINANCE.—A special telegram from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, dated the 12th April, states that Mr. Mendelssohn, acting as financial agent to the Russian Government, continues to negotiate with other banking houses for the purpose of floating another Russian loan, the precise amount of which is not stated. It is understood, that the loan intended to be considered by Messrs. Rothschild & Co. have already made advances to the Russian Government on account of that loan. Messrs. Rothschild & Co. have also been requested to negotiate with other banking houses in Paris, and thus far only Messrs. Lippman of Amsterdam have agreed to join in the business. It is further stated that the object of the loan is to meet the needs of the government for the week or so were circulated with reference to the money market in view of the coming late. Notwithstanding the low price at which the Bank

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

FORBES, BONE, AND CO., have on SALE
BUTNER'S STOUT, bottled by O'Brien, stone and
 glass quarts and pints.
 Also "Penguin's," in half-pint and quarter-cans
TOP WINE—in the quarter-cans
APPOINTMENT—for the Quaker and waterbury bottles
 QUINCY—Keweenaw's fine cases
 CHOCOLATE—Copp's & Purina
 POPE—Prime Irish meat
 ROCK SALT—Large humps
 HERRING—Gordon's 6-metals
 To lead and tin
FEMING VINE—Wm. No. 4 & 10
 BAKEN WOOD
AUSTIC BODA—Liver 60 per cent.
 LIVER SHAD—3 to 6 lbs.
 SALVAGED FISH—Waterman brand, cured,
 and all other
PURE WINE—Whitcomb, 4 to 10
BODA CRISTALLI, in 3 oz. cans
 CUCUMBER—Prima fruit.

MASON, THOMPSON, & BARNHART, have on SALE—
 THOMPSON'S, BARNHART'S, China and
 GLASS OF every description, at original prices,
 and also stock; general assortment for trade pur-
 chase.

ALF BULK—Jenny and Bernard's
 and the
 BROTHERS, corner and

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